THREE CENTS.

THE MOB WORN OUT.

After Three Nights of Struggle They Yield to the Power of the Law.

All the Militia of Ohio Ordered to the Scene of Action.

Graphic Description of the Situation Yesterday-The Damage Done-The Killed and Wounded.

Cincinnati Comparatively Quiet-The Mob Awed by the Military Force.

CINCINNATI, March 30,-The scenes of yesterday were more sad than those of the first night of the riot. On Friday night the mob was unorganized, and there seemed to be no directing power. They rushed on in blind fury, their only object seeming to be to secure some one of the twenty or more murderers now in the jail in revenge for the loss of Berner. Yesterday, however, there appeared to have been some organization in the crowd, and during the day the following handbill was widely circulated throughout

the city:

Fublic safety demands immediate action. Organize vigilance committees in every ward. Heasones by purifying the boay. Serve notice to criminals, criminal lawyers, gamblers, and prostitutes to leave Hamilton county within three days and remain away forever, or suffer the penalty. As long as the present clique of criminal lawyers that infests the city are permitted to remain and corrupt juries, outrage justice, and shield criminals, just that long will our citizens be murdered, our progerly destroyed, and protection by the law be denied. Make one clean sweep while we are at it. A vigilance committee of 300 in each ward, composed of the best citizens, can by earnest work cleanse the moral atmosphere in three days. Organize and serve notice to all disreputable characters in the ward to leave and never recurn. The reputation of this city demands a change, or wickedness will reign supreme.

BERNER'S CRIME.

William Berner, whose trial is the cause of all the excitement, is a boy of 17, who was employed, with a mulatto named Palmer, some years older, as a hostler by W. H. Kirk. On the night before Christmas he and Palmer attacked Kirk in a stable with a blackemith's harmer and a club and best out his brains. hammer and a club and beat out his brains. They then robbed him of \$345, and taking his body out on the avenue in a covered wagon concealed it. When murdered Kirk's pockets were filled with Christmas presents, which he was taking home to his family. Upon being arrested Berner made seven con-fessions at different times and to different people as to his companion in the crime and how it was done. Five of these confessions were admitted in evidence at his trial, and their truth was established by other testimony, yet the jury, after deliberating on the subject for more than twenty-four hours, only found him guilty of murder in the third de-

On the announcement of the verdict by the foreman a deep slience lasted for several seconds and was broken by Judge Matthewa's remark that the verdict was an outrage. Then there was a storm of hisses and angry Then there was a storm of hisses and angry cries from the spectators. Fearing violence to the prisoner the baliff hurried him away through the judge's private soom, down a flight of back stairs, and through an underground tunnel back to the jail. The crowd slowly left the court room and gathered outside. The news of the verdict flew over the city like wildfire, and was received everywhere with intense indignation and threats and meaning against the prisoner. Every and menaces against the prisoner. Every one seemed dumfounded. Threats and menaces filled the air against the prisoner and the jury. When the latter left the tourt room they kept close together for nutual protection. On reaching the sidewalk the crowd yelled: "Hang them! Hang the "They went juty the treasurer's the —" They went into the treasurer's office, where, after casting their warrants against the county they slipped out the back separated. chased to their homes by the crowd.

SAFE IN THE PENITENTIARY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 30.—Berner was landed in the penitentiary at 8 o'clock last eing accompanied by a strong guard als commanded by Deputy Sheriff J. Moses, of Cincinnati. Berner had a most eventful experience of escapes for the past thirty hours. After leaping from the train the country, keeping in sight of the railroad, and finally rested on a box car on a siding until nearly daylight, when he broke for the woods. Ho was overtaken about 10 o'clock by Deputies Moses and Devolo, who had kept up the chase with the aid of horses and buggies. They had difficulty in keeping Berner concealed during the day, and finally drove to during the day, and finally drove to Foster's Crossing, the next station beyond Loveland, where they had previously arranged to meet some newspaper correspondents. They had changed Berner's clothes, so that no one would have recognized him from the description. They turned him over to one of the two correspondents, and then claimed that they had failed to find their man. There was cultural recognition acrowd at this place however. was quite a crowd at this place, however, before the train arrived there, and the people suspected them and called for Berner. Berner was at once taken into an express car, which

was then closed by the journalists, while the officers went into the passenger car, tretend-ng to be en route to the capital for advice They kept the governor advised by dispatches from every station, and he got the officials to stop the train half a mile from the depot here and close to the penitentiary, where Berner was taken without delay. There were crowds at all the stations making inquiries, and a multitude awaited the train in and about this city, but they were given the slip.

THE RIOT RENEWED.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 30.—The riot was renewed last night about 9 o'clock, the crowd gathering in the vicinity of the court house on which an attack was made, and the building was fred. Dynamite bombs were thrown into the jail yard, which burst with terrific force. The militis charged upon the mob, and a Gatling was turned upon them with more lives of the control of t with merciless effect. Until after 3 o'clock with merciless check. Until after 3 o'clock the contest raged, the militia being unable to quell the riot, and the police being worn out by continued service. Gov. Hoadly has ordered additional militia, but they have thus far been insufficiently supplied with ammunition, and one regiment, the 4th, when ordered to the jail scattered, and the colonel was made, to collect them. The fremen was unable to collect them. The firemen were prevented from doing service at the court house and were fired upon, some being killed and others wounded. The total numkilled and others wounded. The total num-ber killed and wounded cannot be ascertained. Some place it as high as 200, but probably seventy-five is nearer the truth.

THE SITUATION SUNDAY.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—At daylight this morning an Associated Press reporter walked through the quarter of the city where the stormy scenes of the previous night had been enacted. The dawning was as peaceful and as brilliant as was ever seen. walls of the burning court house were dis-tinctly defined, with its crumbled window openings looking like rade wounds. Over the rules of the treasurer's office in ruins of the treasurer's office, in the hern part of the building, the ruddy northern part of the building, the ruddy glow of fire was still visible, while from the other portion thin, white colored smoke and were rising as the water thrown by rines fell into the burning contents.

The burning of the court house was wholly almiess and malicious, except that one might find an excuse in the fact that the crowd was angered at the sight of the place where, as they believed, the failure to do justice had been so marked. The destruction of the building did not aid the mob at all in getting at the prisoners, or in doing harm to the militia. It was purely wanton, nor was there any excuse for the failure to protect this property. The crowd was permitted to go to the very windows and break them in without resistance, and when an opportunity offered some reckless communist, who gloried in destruction, suggested to "cast some light on the subject." This was the trivial manner in which he talked. "This wall be the Paris of America, sure enough." will be the Paris of America, sure enough," said another. With this leadership, and with such motives, chairs, carpets, and dosks were broken and piled in heaps in the treasurer's office and a match applied. As this was done the devil-may-care drunken hoodiums in the crowd cheered and yelled to burn the damned militie out. militia out.

Just here occurred one of the most melan-choly events of the night—the killing of Capt. John J. Desmond. He had been advised Capt. John J. Desmond. He had been advised of the purpose to burn the court house and was sent with a squad of militia to try to put out the fire. The mob fired on him and a bail crashed through his head. At the same time private McGuiro was shot through the breast and fatally hurt. Capt. Desmond was a young lawyer of much promise. He was a fine looking soldier and the pride of his regiment. ment. His loss on every account is deeply

deplored.

There was no use now trying to stop the There was no use now trying to stop the incendiaries. They went from office to office starting fires, and in a few minutes the inside of the court house glowed like a furnace. The fire department was powerless, first, because the iremen refused to go out without an escort of troops; and second, because the crowd could easily cut the hose and prevent the use of the ongines. Office after office was reached by the flames, and as floors fell the mob cheared.

mob cheered. The management of Sheriff Hawkins had The management of Sherill Hawkins had been again and again adversely commented on to-day with reference to the loss of this building. An immense veranda, with hage stone columns from the top of the first story to the roof commanding Main and Cours streets, formed a place where twenty men in safety could have cleared the whole space with two volleys, and could have made it certain death to any man coming within certain death to any man coming within range. Moreover, after the attack on the treasurer's office was made it would have been the work of a minute to have sent three times twenty men to all the front windows times twenty men to all the front windows on the court house building and driven the mob away. Instead, poor Desmond, with a meresquad, was sent to the first floor to put out the fire, and he was sacrificed. It was the gallant work of Col. Freeman's lith regiment that finally cleared the streets and gave the authorities control of the entire space about the court house and jail. Col. Hawkins had evidently misunderstood the motives of the mob. He thought the prisoners in the jail were the objective point, whereas, if they had any purpose at all, it was to take revenge on the militia for the previous night's reckless firing. Col. Hawkins, therefore, had given his whole attention to the protection of the jail and prisoners. His opportunities for knowing the exact situation were not good,

through the night.

To-day the gravity of the situation impresses every one. Everywhere solemnity prevails. The appalling loss of property and frightfulful destruction of life brings people to the realization of an awful calamity. If anything could intensify the honest indignation against the first cause of this outbreak the revelations of this morning would do it. There was a notable absence of mere curiosity seekers flocking to the scene to-day. The place seemed to be regarded with dread, and at loon, when the weather was delightfully pleasant, there was not so much travel on the streets in that vicinity as is ussual on ordinary Sundays. True, Col. Hawkins has extended his lines by barricading all the streets leading to the court house for a distance of a square, and the opportunity for seeing was not good. Still there seemed to be a lack of desire to crowd about the place. Deep feeling against the militia was manifested all and the the time. Every now and then stones were thrown at them whenever opportunity offered. This became so annoying that, so thrown at them whenever opportunity offered. This became so annoying that, so far as practicable, the police were placed next to the people. Epithets were shouted and threats are not wanting, whether in earnest or for the ourpose of terrifying the boys in bluecoats could not be told.

"Wait till to-night; wait till we get good

and drunk, and we'll hoist you blue coated men from behind your barrels," were among the things said.

A 3 o'clock Fred Smalzee, a bartender at

the Queen City hotel, who had been among the crowd annoying the militia at the bridge over the canal on Main street, began to advance beyond the limits. A soldier warned him to stop. He refused, and the soldier fired. The man fell dead. A patrol wagon quickly came and, amid great excitement, bore the body off to Habig's. Plans for the protection of life and property have been maturing. There has been a great lack of

Mayor Stephens has been dangerously ill with pneumonia, and yesterday left his bed at the risk of his life to give directions. He spent the whole night in his office and at points where he could be of the most service. Fo-day he is in great danger of a relapse, but his plans have taken shape, and the virtual his plans have taken shape, and the virtual control of both the civil and military forces is in the hands of eminent citizens, with Gen. D. Cox as leading adviser. This morning

ground all along the curbstone, and in a hall-way three squares distant on Main street the flowing call and floor was smeared, where some unfortunate had dragged himself to dress his wounds or die.

The burning of the court house was wholly aimless and malicious, except that one might find an excuse in the fact that the crowd was.

Sheely still along the mayor's office. It was agreed to issue the following call and distribute it throughout the city:

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Mayor's office. It Shortly after the following proclamation

o'clock.

Shortly after the following proclamation was also issued:

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 30.—Misguided men, alleging indignation that the criminal laws are not properly executed, have themselves been led into crime of assaulting public officers of the peace and destroying private property. I, therefore, Mayor of Cincinnati, do hereby command all such persons to desist from their lawlessness and obey the constituted authorities. I call upon all good citizens to raily for the preservation of the public peace. Such as are willing to enroll themselves as special police during the conergency will please report themselves at the police station nearest their homes, where the officer in charge is hereby directed to enroll them and provide means of assembling them. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic ner equented to assemble with their officers at their posts and report themselves by measurer to me for similar duty. The citizens are warned to keep the boys and youth of their families at home, and all to remain quietly in their houses, except those organized and enrolled as above directed. All persons found on the streets after 7 o'clock this evening will be required to show good cause for being abroad. The authorities of the city and of the state are determined that order shall be immediately and permanently restored, and the consequences of disobedience to this proclamation will be upon those who fail to regard it.

Thomas J. Stephens, Mayor.

The following was issued this afternoon:

The following was issued this afternoon: Another General Finley: I hereby request that the governor concentrate in this city immediately all the available force of the Ohio militia, believing that the presence of a strong body of troops will save the necessity for their actual use.

Thus, J. STEPHENS, Mayor.

use. Thos. J. SIRPHENS, Mayor.
Accordingly Adjt. Gen. Finley ordered.
Col. Entreken, of the 6th regiment, with headquarters at Chillicothe, to muster his troops
at once and come to Chichnati by special
train. This was done and the regiment arrived at 4 o'clock.
The following is a list of the citizens above

referred to:

The following is a list of the citizens above referred to:
Thomas J. Stephens (ex officio), S. S. Davis, A. Hickeulooper, John E. Beil, Judge M. F. Force, M. J. Ryan, H. C. Urner, L. M. Dayton, Thomas G. M. J. Ryan, H. C. Urner, L. M. Dayton, Thomas G. Smith, L. C. Weir, J. M. Dougherty, Herman Lackman, Charles M. Steele, Jacob D. Cox, John D. Banis, E. O. Eshelby, A. Furst, Gus Lowenstien, C. P. Taft, Henry Mulhauser, J. L. Keck, Henry Kessler, John Kilgour, Richard Mathers, James E. Mooney, A. J. Mullane, W. W. Peabody, Michael Ryan, E. H. Fendleton, W. W. Ramaey, John C. Relley, Lewis Seasongood, Thomas Sherlock, Amos Smith, Jr. John S. Gettermus, George N. Stone, William Sumner, Briggs Swift, James Allison, Bront Arnold, Sidney D. Maxwell, Samuel Brilly, Jr., David Baker, J. B. McCormick, William Y. Blahop, Joseph L. Anderson, Larz Anderson, S. W. Bard, R. M. Biscof, L. A. Brigel, A. H. Bughei, A. D. Bullock, John Church, Jr., John Carlisle, E. W. Kituidge, Powell Crosley, James Dalton, William F. Thorne, Frank A. Tucker, John W. Warrington, R. W. Weatherbead, John D. Wells, Thomas B. Paxton, Charles W. West, Frank L. Whetstone, Peter A. White, Geo. Wilshier, Jas. S. Wise, Julius Freiburg, Adolph Wood, James Lowman, Simon Wolfstein, Dr. Ansin Wulsin, George A. Thayer, Fred. Springmeir, Henry Hauna, Herman Duhme, Benjamin Esgleston, Murat Halsiead, John R. McLean, L. Markbreit, Jacob Elsas, Thomas J. Emery, May Fielcheimer, James Gümore, Thomas Gilfeir, A. T. Goshorn, Henry Haacke, Dr. A. C. Kemper, William N. Hubert, William Means, C. M. Holloway, W. P. Hubert, W. E. Ingalis, Edgar M. Johnson, William I. Robbuson, Thomas L. Taylor, and John A. Caldweil.

So much error and uncertainty has atcended all efforts to give a compileta list of

So much error and uncertainty has at tended all efforts to give a complete list of the dead and wounded that the following list, as perfect as can be made, is given:

were the objective point, whereas, if they had any purpose at all, it was to take revealed on the milita for the previous night's reck less it is any province of the jail and prisoners. His opportunities for the pair and prisoners. His opportunities for knowing the exact situation were not, good, and he had resisen to expect assistance earlier from outside troops. The 14th regiment was expected at the province of the province

The following were brought in since Satur-

The following were brought in since Saturday noon:

Dau Christman, aged 37, cigarmaker, shot though left ankle. Felty Breitenbach, history unknown, snot through right shoulder, wound serious. William Buch, aged 28, iron worker, shot in left leg and received a fisch wound in right leg, left leg broken. Charles Bloom, aged 33, brewer, shot through probe through right thigh. Willie Bateche, aged 18, driver, shot through left side. William Keily, aged 18, 108 Pleasant street, laborer, shot in left thigh and hand. John Keily, aged 20, of Columbia, Ohio, Private of company F, 14th regiment, shot in leg and slightly wounded. Joel Knause, aged 34, employed 1n a rolling mile at Riversdaile, shot in right leg. Theodore Kleckler, aged 24, porter, shot in right foot. Michael Mack, aged 25, laborer, shot in right foot. Michael Mack, aged 25, laborer, shot in right foot. Michael Mack, aged 25, laborer, shot in right foot. Michael Mack, aged 25, laborer, shot in right leg. John Prath, or Bath, aged 15, shot through left leg. John Prath, or Bath, aged 15, shot through left leg. John Prath, or Bath, aged 15, shot through left lunc. William Suillvan, aged 37, printer, shot in breast. Ed Rehm, aged 25, laborer, shot in right leg. George Ran om, aged 25, salesman, shot through left lunc. William Suillvan, aged 37, printer, shot in right thigh. John Shay, aged 21, laborer, shot in her kingh. Lee Simmons, aged 24, painter, shot through the breast, wound very serious. Herman Shemff, aged 25, upholsterer, shot in the neck. Edward Sliven, aged 32, printer, shot in left hand and thigh. Joseph Wise, aged 35, varnisher, shot in left hand and thigh. Joseph Wise, aged 35, varnisher, shot in left hand and thigh. Joseph Wise, aged 35, cigar packer, shot in head, wound very serious. J. F. Heckman, aged 21, glaster, shot in head though left arm. Phillin Hec. Charles Eberliardi, sged 24, teamster, shot through right knee. Conrad Hongo, agod 25, baker, shot in right cheek. Affred Hopkins, aged 35, ateamboat man, shot through left arm. Phillip Herman, aged 22, carpenter, shot in left knee. George Kemper, aged 25, blacksmith, very seriously wounded in chest. Louis Kolo, aged 41, varnisher, shot in right leg. Fred. Eukenherst, aged 25, clerk, shet through right knee joint. Louis Kriner, sged (5, janitor, shat in both legs and left hand. Andrew Nichols. (colored) aged 25, laborer, seriously shot in left side and through stomach.

At the Good Samaritan hospital are the following:

George Ligsch, aged 22. lamplighter, shot in right kneo. William McHugh, aged 20. boller-maker, shot in right hip. Edward Gallagher, of 518 Sycanuore street, who was shot in the right cleet, was taken home. Dr. Artuur Le Boutelier, who was so serlowally wounded in the breast and arms while attending to the other unfortunates early-Saurday morning, is progressing nicely in a private ward at the heavital.

Over two hundred of the most prominent Passing to the north side of Court streets on Wainut a sickening scene was presented. Here apparently the wounded had taken shelter behind a protecting building, or pershelter behind a protecting building or pershelter behind a protecting building. Mayor Stephens presided. He shelter behind a protecting building or pershelter behind a protecting building or pershelter behind a protecting building. Mayor Stephens presided. He were notified at once. Of those notified to die. Pool after pool of blood dyed the

drew Hickenlooper were among the speak-

The general sentiment was in favor of upholding the mayor and adjutant general in their action. After expressing confidence in the management of affairs, the committee al-journed to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morn-

ing.

This morning the 13th regiment, under command of Col. Fred. Picard, with the unattached 2d troop of cavalry, Scott dragoons of Hillsboro', under command of Capt. E. of Hillsboro', under command of Capt. E. Mullinx, arrived by special train, and this evening the 17th regiment from Cosbecton arrived by way of the Pan Handle route, and were marched to the city park to be held as re-enforcements to the soldiery at the jail. Besides these there are on route, and to arrive to-night, one section of the 5th battery of Dayton, the 11th battery of Cleveland, and the 3d regiment of Covington, Ohio. This makes in all six regiments, two batteries, and one troop of cavalry to be here during the night.

LAST NIGHT'S WORK.

LAST NIGHT'S WORK.
CINCINNATI, March 30.—About 8 o'clock to-night the regiment from Columbus, guarding the court street approach, was fired into by one of the mob from an alley between Main and Walnut, on Court street. The troops answered the challenge by a few shots, which were followed by a volley and soveral shots from the Gatling gun stationed there. The number of the injured at this hour cannot be ascertained. The firing is now continuing at intervals in all directions. It is the purpose of the militia to clear the streets. One volley was fired down Main street and resulted in the wounding of Mr. Briggs Swift, a prominent pork packer, who was standing a prominent pork packer, who was standing at the cerner of Seventh and Main streets, three squares from the court house, in con-versation with Henry Hanna, a Third street broker. Mr. Swift was most seriously wounded and had to be conveyed to his home in a carriage.

The following order was issued this even-

To Col. C. B. Hunt, Col. Geo. D. Frieman, and Capt. W. L. Hawkins: The mayor has requested that troops be stationed at the following points,

that troops be stationed at the following points, viz:

Detachments at the armory, Music hall, Hammond street police station, city buildings, county jail, and gas works. I have ordered Col. Entrekin to report at the city buildings. You will please make such disposition of your men as to comply as near as possible with the request of the mayor.

The military are here in aid of the civil authorities acting under the orders of the mayor.

In case of disturbance please direct the officers in charge to use forbearance as long as there is virtue in forbearance and not to be the aggressors; but in the event that force is required to use it effectively in defense of life and property.

E. B. Finlary, Adjutant General,

At 9:25 o'clock word was received at gen-

At 9:25 o'clock word was received at general headquarters that a large mob had broken into Music hall by forcing the door, and were trying to man a cannon on exhibi-tion in Power hall. Companies D and E, of the 6th regiment, were sent to drive them out, and succeeded without bloodshed, re-capturing the cannon and taking possession of the hall.

The streets of Cincinnati to-night present a strange appearance indeed. The innumer-able concert halls, saloons, restaurants and other places of resort are closed and knots of men are standing around discussing the situation instead of promenading the streets or seeking the different places of amuse-ments, as is usually a Sunday evening pro-

gramme. It presents an appearance which indeed betokens a city under martial law.

The fifteenth regiment has just (10 p. m.) strived. It is composed of company A, from New Lexington, Capt. Theil, stationed from New Lexington, Capt. Theil, stationed at the city buildings; company B, from Zanesville, Capt. Burkhardt, also at the city buildings; company F, from Zanesville, Capt. Price, stationed at the Hammond street police station; company G, from Newark, Capt. Warden, also at the city buildings; company C, from Mount Vernon, Capt. Murphey, not stationed, but at the city buildings awaiting orders, and company K, from Hobren Capt. Grat. also awaiting orders at the bron, Capt. Gret, also awaiting orders at the city buildings.

It is the common expression that the re-

ception of the gang of determined men who composed the mob of Friday night was a gross mistake. The people say openly it would have been better to have given up the criminals who are being so carefully guarded and which, it appears, cannot be accorded by proper process in this county. The presence of the military and constantly arriving re-enforce-ments seem to add to the mobs determination to hold their ground rather than to exercise an intimidating effect. It is now said with a degree of foundation that the killing of Capt. Desmond was due to the awkwardness of the militia. He was shot by one of his own men in one of their charges upon the mob.

11:30 p. m. The situation is most encourag-ing. The brief attack on Music hall to get the cannon there was the only thing of any magnitude in the shape of organized effort. It may be that the vicious volleys fired into Court street and down Main street at 8 o'clock were merciful after all, as they seem to have prevented the gathering of any large street and down Main street at 8 crowd at any point. Subsequently, at about 10:30 o'clock, a crowd was breaking into a pawn-shop on Central avenue and stealing pistols. A detachment of police soon settled this party and arrested a number of thieves out bloodshed

At 10:30 Col. S. H. Church sent the follow-ing dispatch to James McCrea, manager of the Pan Handle railroad: Pan Handle railroad:

There is a much quieter spirit prevailing among the people in the streets, and we rather think that the demonstrations for the restoration of the law have broken the backbone of the mob. The erowds are small in number, and, while they are bitter in their opposition, they are affaid to provoke a conflict. There is much wild rumor as to their intentions, but sober study of the situation impresses me with the view I have expressed.

Among the rumors referred to were that s large force was organizing in Covington and Newport to come here and render assistance; that the Western Union telegraph office was to be destroyed in order to interrupt the call for troops; that Hunt's hotel was to be burned, and that a quiet reorganization was taking place that would astonish evrybody. The only one of these that seemed to be seriously considered was the one with reference to Hunt's hotel. The owner of this hotel is colonel of the 1st regiment of militia. His establishment was closed early to-night and has not been reopened, but there has been no sign of any intention to early to-night and has not been reopened, but there has been no sign of any intention to disturb the place. In judging the possibili-ties of the action of this mob its origin must be borne inmind. It a not organized to destroy property, but to deal out justice to a criminal when the court failed. The destruc-tion of the court house was not in the line of its purpose and was tion of the court house was not in the line of its purpose and was not, approved by hundreds who willingly would have broken the jail to pieces in order to get at the murderers. Now that the military guard all the jail approaches and are in power the mob has no further cause to exist. Disorderly groups are on the streets here and there fring revolvels in the air, but there there firing revolvets in the air, but there

there firing revolvess in the air, but there does not appear to be any purpose to wreak vengeance upon individuals.

There has been much feeling against the jury that tried Berner and in some quarters against his attorneys. One juror living in the city has left his home. The attorneys have been quiet, and it is possible they might be roughly handled if occasion offered. At the opening fire at about 8 o'clock four o five persons were killed and as many wounded. Since the above mentioned hour occasional shots have been fired by the military, either in the air or with blanks. Among other rumers is one that the Turner's society had mot at their hall on Walnut street and armed themselves to join the mob. This report is not verified. The Germans have been in-tensely indignant at the Berner verdict. tensely indignant at the Berner verdict, Should this organization enter the lists most serious trouble may be expected, as they are men of such tenacity of purpose as to be

12:15 a. m.—The mob have taken possession

Vine. Two men were carried into the drug tore at Court and Walnut streets, seriously, if not mortally, wounded. Very evidently the backbone of the mob is broken.

the backbone of the mob is broken.

The two men who were last wounded and taken into Kinschbach's drug store at Court and Walnut streets were Emil Pfiser, a tailor, who recome above the Follablattoffice, who was shot while crossing the street on his way home, and William Cooper, of New Richmond, Onic, aged 21, who was shot while on his way to take a boat home from the theater.

The militia seem to be getting entirely The militia seem to be getting entirely demoralized in their firing. The tatling gun on Court street, in charge of companies A and B, 14th regiment, from Columbus, is being used. The druggist above mentioned telephones that the soldiers are yet firing upon the corners, and that the mob is entirely dispersed. He says that half of the bottles on the shelves in his store have been

bottles on the shelves in his store have been demolished, and other portions of his stock and fixtures have been destroyed.

There are as many as 2,500 or 3,000 soldiers now in the city stationed at various points. They are the 1st regiment of Cincinnati, Col. C. B. Hunt commanding; 6th regiment, Chillicothe, Col. Entrekin commanding; 13th regiment, Hillsboro, Col. Picard commanding; 14th regiment, Columbus, Col. Freeman commanding; 17th regiment, Coshocton, Col. Peacock commanding; Governor's Guards, Columbus, Capt. manding; Governor's Guards, Columbus, Capt. manding Governor's Guards, Columbus, Capt.
Bliss commanding: 5th battery, Springfield,
with two guns, Capt. Hintz commanding;
9th battalion, Springfield, Maj. Harper commanding: 1st battery, Cleveland, four guns,
Capt. Smithuight commanding.
Major Thorpe will arrive from Cleveland at
5 o'clock with the 5th regiment, numbering
about 200 men. In addition to these a detachment is expected from Toledo.

ment is expected from Toledo.

Undoubtedly the presence of this large force has brought the fearful riot to an end. The wildest communist sees that it would be folly to attempt to cope with this great power of the state. Worn as they have been, the police are quickly resuming control of the streets, and are breaking up, wherever found, the little bands of maraudwherever found, the little bands of marauding thieves. At 2 a. in. the police report everybody going home and the city perfectly quiet. Among the men in jail for participating in the riot is "Peggy" Warren, a member of the last legislature of Ohio. He is said to have been among the most active in counseling the robbing of the gun stores.

ORDERS TO THE TROOPS.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 30.—Gov. Hoadly's official advices to-night from members of his staff in Cincinnati are such that he has ordered every military organization in the state to report to Cincinnati immediately. They number in all seventeen regiments and five batteries. The governor's advices when he retired at 5 o'clock this morning were such that they would be needed and he ordered all to be ready for marching orders. Most of them were ordered to Cincinnati during the day and the rest to-night. The railroad officials had been called upon to run special trains for the transportation of the troops that had been run into this city durroops that had been run into this city durng the day on orders to rendezvous here, and his evening they were dispatched to Cincin-nati. The governor's office has been crowded all day with counselors and those helping to issue orders and answer the hundreds of dispatches coming in. It is the first general appearance of war times here since 1865. The governor also ordered all the state ammunition to the scene of the riot, and borrowed supplies and equipments from the United States barracks, having exhausted his militiay chest on the forces in the field. his militiary chest on the forces in the field. He has his headquarters in the office of General Manager McCrea, of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis railway, where a wire is kept free for him to communicate with the moving troops and those in command at Cincinnati of the troops called from this and other points. There is fear of contagious outbreaks, owing to the unprecedented excitement reported from different quarters. All railroads are giving military trains precedence.

Berner rested quietly in the prison all day. The gates had to be closed against public attendance at the prison chapel services, owing to the crowd of curiosity gazers that appeared. It is very quiet here and it is probable that no violence will occur. The night guard at the prison, however, is small

night guard at the prison, however, is small and there has been some talk of an easy access

to Berner.
The latest move to get more force at Cininnati to clear the streets is to send there police forces of other towns and cities in the state.

Conflicting Rumors About Khartoum. CAIRO, March 30 .- A rumor is current that Gen. Gordon surrendered Khartoum some days ago to a shelk representing El Mahdi, and that three days afterward he and his secretary, Col. Stewart, were arrested and The vice consuls of France, imprisoned. freece, and Austria were not molested, bu they were forbidden to leave the town. Evelyn Baring, the British minister here has sent a communication to the governor of Berber insisting that he ascertain the true

position of Gen. Gordon.

LONDON, March 30.—It is reported that on the 16th instant Gen. Gordon made a sortio from Khartoum with 3,000 men, two guns, and a squadron of bashi bazouk cavairy, accompanied by three steamers on the river. The rebels were encountered near Halfigeh. Sixty of the enemy's cavairy charged the bashi bazouks and put them to flight causing a panic among the infantry who also fled in great disorder. Gen. Gordon returned to Khartoum. Notwithstanding this check he declares that Khartoum is quito safo.

Arrangements for the Funeral. LONDON, March 30 .- The funeral of the late Duke of Albany will take place next Saturday. Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, mother of the Duchess of Albany, has arrived at Claremout. M. de

Lesseps has sent a telegram of condolence to the Prince of Wales, Many persons, including M. Clemenceau, have called at the British embassy in Paris to express their sympathy. Queen Victoria has received a message of condolence from King Alfonso. The Belgian court goes into recognition for twenty days. mourning for twenty days.

CANNES, March 30.—The Comte de Paris and other members of the Orleans family

Duplat, the queen's aid-de-camp. has arrived here. A picket of French infantry has ar-rived to render military honors on the de-parture of the Duke's remains for London. Probably an Excuse to Kill Colored Men SAVANNAH, March 30 .- Late last night the mayor of Sandersville telegraphed for 1,000 sounds of ammunition to be used in suppressing a negro uprising which was considered imminent. A communist emissary had thrown the negroes into great excitement by urging a massacro against the whites and the

confiscation of their property, and the town was terrorized. Another meeting of negroes was called for, but no news has been received, and it is reported that the meeting was postand it is reported that the meeting was post-poned until to-morrow.

LATER.—A special dispatch to the News from Sandersville at 8 o'clock to-night reports that the excitement is allayed and that trouble has almost surely been averted.

Killed His Brother-in-Law. Youngsrown, Onto, March 30 .- The village of Bloomfield is greatly excited over a murder. Newton Gillmore followed his brother-in-law, James Difford, home from the funeral of the latter's wife, abusing Difford, and searching the bureau drawers importi-nently. Finally, exasperated, Difford shot

and killed the brother of his wife. The Weather.

Warner, fair weather, deminishing northwest, ver-ing to northeast winds, and higher barometer. Yesterday's thermometer—; a. m., 30.8°; 11 s. m., 87.8°; 3 p. m., 46.9°; 7 p. m., 48.4°; 11 p. m., 39.1°; maximum, 47.6°, minimum, 29.8°. opinion, the entire body of past and t practicers of plural marriage. West could in reason be asset? And yet

DESPISING THE LAW.

Delegate Caine Relates the Sufferings Which Those Unhappy Mormons Endura.

The Amazing Impudence of the Law Breakers of Utah Fully Set Forth.

Those Guileless Saints Only Need to be Understood in Order to be Loved.

Persecuted for Opinion's Sake, flat Hopeful for a Stay of Proceedings.

The Hoar-Edmunds Mormon bill, which is now on the senate calendar under favorable

report from the judiciary committee of that body awaiting action, has stirred up the Mormons of Utah and elsewhere to the highest pitch of excitement, and it is predicted in some quarters that should the bill become a law the truculent saints will fight against its enforcement by fd - of arms.

John T. Caine, the Morm telegate to congress from Utah, was inter- swed last night on this and other measures now before congress for the suppression of polygamy in that territory. He could not believe that any of the various measures now before congress will come to fruition, since "respect for the constitution is not yet entirely obsolete, and manliness and fairness bave still their place in the minds of our national lawmakers." "The bills," he said, "were framed under a

complete misapprehension of the political, religious, and social life of the people of Utah; and if it were within the just power of congress to make such laws, their enactment would in no sense simplify the situation." The Hoar-Edmunds bill provides that in Utah the wife may be compelled to testify against her husband and the husband against his wife in certain criminal presecutions; while in support of the well-known rule of while in support of the well-known rule of while in support of the well-known rule of law forbidding such compulsion, the supreme court doclares that to violate this rule would be to impair the sauctities of home and destroy the best solare of human existence. Another provision is that attachments, without previous subponess, may be issued, enforcing the immediate attendance of witnesses, giving thereby opportunities for the invasion of homes, the harsh or even brutal seizure of innocent citizons and their detention for indefinite periods; all in defiance of the highest rules of jurisprudence and the plain words of the while in support of the well-known rule of perions; an indemance of this nighest rules of jurisprudence and the plain words of the constitution, which says: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable scarches and seizures shall not be violated." scarches and seizures shall not be violated."

Again, the bill aims to take away the suffrage of the women of Utah, one of their most highly valued rights, and one against losing which they carnestly protest, while the advocates of the measure are professing with ridiculous inconsistency an intense and overwhelming desire to forcibly carry the Mormon women out of their self-imposed bendage. These provisions are unjust and un-American, beside being violative of law and the constitution, but they are not more striking in these deplorable characteristics than those sections of the bill which provide for the management of the characteristics than these sections of the bill which provide for the management of the Mormon church by a board of hostile trustees appointed by the President and for the escheating of the property of the church to the United States for certain public purposes. By the way, I see from The REPUBLICAN that action has been taken by our government to prevent the confiscation of the wealth of the Catholic propagands in Italy. This effort of the United States to stop such plunder must certainly meet with the approval of all fair-minded people. But to me it seems very strange that while Amerito me it seems very strange that while American public men and newspapers have united despoil the mother church none seem to have observed the similarity existing between that scheme and the one originated in our own senate to strip the dominant church in Utah. And yet in principle they are the same. "Is this Hoar-Edmunds bill the one of

"No. Grossly unjust as it is there are others still worse. The Cullom bill in the senate and the Casaidy bill in the house before and the Casaidy bill in the house before the control of the case of senate and the Cassidy bill in the house, which measures are almost identical, ar more cruci and unjustifiable because, in addition to their own apparent and immediate evil, they propose to open the way for even worse legislation than the Hear-Ed-munds bill. The Cassidy-Cullom proposition is, in plain words, to give into political slavery 160,000 American citizens, to place their personal and property rights in grave jeopardy, and set up as their taskmasters the most irresponsible and selfish satraps whom politics could father or impecuniosity educate. The bill abolishes the last faint shadow of local self-government in Utah. It sup-plants the legislature, and gives to a com-mission of fifteen men and a governor, to be appointed by the President, without responsibility to the people, every power of legislation. It would encourage, not more by the extraordinary authority which it offers to bestow than by the reckless spirit which would allow its passage, the inauguration of a tyranny more oppres-sive and dastardly than George III and his victous advisers ever dreamed of imposing upon to a American colonies. Indeed, Utah, saddled with a governor who holds the absolute veto power, with federal courts, com-missioners, district attorneys, and marshals, with a system which gives to 17 per cent, of the population more than one-half of the jury representation, with a federal commission which moves or retards election machinery and legislates upon suffrage qualifications at pleasure, is already in as helpless a state as if she were a conquered province. For less than she endures to-day England a century since lost thirteen colonies. This new infamy is directed estensibly against plural marriage, but its real object is to despoil and utterly subjugate the territory. It is advanced, however innocently by its congressional provisited the mortuary chamber to-day, Gen. moters, in the direct interest of a clique, some members of which would welcome chaos if only they might have plucking at the ruins. This is strong language, but it is justified by This is strong language, but it is justified by the facts. Not even the most ardent sup-porter of this bill has explained in what way its passage and the consequent punishment of 150,000 innocent people will prevent plural marriage or eradicate the polygamy al-ready existing. But even if polygamy would cease upon the consummation of the Cassidy-Cultum measure congress may pause cease upon the consummation of the Cassidy-Cullum measure, congress may pause without impropriety to consider this ques-tion: "Which is the greater crime—the prac-tice of patriarchai marriage by possibly 10,000 people, or the enslaving and spalintion of a whole territory, nine-tenths of the inhabi-tant of which are not even charged with offenses against the laws?" To punish offenses against the laws?' To punish polygamy can congress afford to violate the constitution? If a sincers desire to enforce the laws against polygamy animated the men who are now crying for more legislation they who are now crying for more legislation they would cease to whine aimse they know that there are already in existence more than enough statutes to cover the case. The trouble is that they are not honest in their demand. They are too intent upon using former laws and seeking new ones to disfrauchise their publical opponents, to be able to pay much attention to the supposed purpose of the laws. The Edmands bill became a statute two years ago, and under it about 12,000 people, without trial or official investigation, were deprived of the ballot. The Utah commissioners admit that this number includes, according to their that this number includes, according to their

that this number included according to their